

Postsecondary Programs

Title: Capacity Building Funds

The colleges and universities have had an enrollment adjustment budget category for a number of years that allows them to respond to increased numbers of students coming to their institutions. These students do not represent new programs, but simply an increased load on the existing programs.

The capacity building concept was developed as a way to help postsecondary institutions prepare for increased enrollments in the technical college system. Measures of effectiveness, performance and efficiency have been established to create a formula for distributing the capacity building funds when appropriated.

Measures of Effectiveness: The two measures of effectiveness are placement and positive placement. Placement – The technical college must achieve 80% or better of completers who are in related employment or continuing their education. Positive Placement – the technical college must achieve 90% of completers who are employed, in the military, or continuing their education.

Measures of Performance and Efficiency: These criteria are used to help determine how much each institution receives from the capacity building request. Justification for these criteria is that those institutions that are effectively building capacity and are using existing dollars efficiently need more capacity building dollars than those institutions that are not. Measures of performance and efficiency are:

- a. Enrollment increase/decrease on a three-year rolling average. (30% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)
- b. Total instructional costs in relation to the number of completers. (20% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)
- c. Total instructional costs in relation to the number of credits generated (FTE). (20% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)
- d. Enrollment in relation to the population of the service region. (15% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)
- e. Total number of professional-technical students who are high school juniors and seniors who have applied as Tech Prep students and are enrolled in an articulated high school professional-technical program. (7.5% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)
- f. The number of postsecondary students who are enrolled in a professional-technical program in the technical college who were Tech Prep students while in high school. (7.5% of the fund allocation is based on this measure)

Contact Dan Petersen, Director of Research, at 334-3216 or dpeterse@pte.idaho.gov.

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